

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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BCP POLITBURO APPROVES WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

AU071845 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party considered a report on the meeting of top-ranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, held in Warsaw on April 26, 1985 and on the participation of Bulgaria's delegation in it. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP reiterated its assessment of the historic role and significance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed on May 14 1956.

In the current complicated and alarming international situation which has emerged through the fault of imperialism, the Warsaw Treaty member states cannot remain inert to the aggressive actions of the most reactionary circles in the U.S. and NATO and will persist in maintaining their defence capability on the necessary level, to enhance their unity and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In this connection interest of all socialist community countries, to the cause of world peace and security. [sentence as received]

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP approved and highly commended the work of the Bulgarian delegation to the meeting. The delegation was led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will persevere in adhering to the principled coordinated policy of the Warsaw Treaty member countries for peace, disarmament, detente and international cooperation, she will be making her contribution to the enhancement of the unity, cohesion and defence capability of the socialist community countries.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES BZNS SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING

AU061443 Sofia ZEMEDELSCO ZNAME in Bulgarian 4 May 85 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Supreme Council took place yesterday at the festive hall of the "Aleksandur Stamboliyski" memorial home. In addition to the members and candidate members of the BZNS Permanent Board, the members of the BZNS Control-Auditing Commission, the supreme union councillors and National Assembly deputies, the meeting was attended by highranking functionaries of the BZNS okrug leaderships, as well as by outstanding agricultural leaders and industrial workers who are members of the BZNS.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council attended the meeting as a welcome guest of the Supreme Council, at the invitation of the BZNS Permanent Board.

Greeted with exceptional cordiality by the participants in the meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a remarkable speech in which he subjected the basic, vitally important problems of the scientific-technological policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to a thorough and detailed analysis.

The first party and state leader expressed his high appreciation for the historical deeds of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum, which is of exceptional importance for the country's further development along the path of socialism. The plenum discussed and adopted decisions on the questions of the scientific-technological revolution -- which is the crucial question, the actual key problem in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

The contemporary scientific-technological revolution is an objective social law, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, and the creation of prerequisites for the full implementation of this revolution will accelerate our progress. The scientific-technological revolution is not a secondary factor, but a factor of chief importance that we cannot fail to rely upon, and on which we will rely in building a developed socialist society.

The ever improving satisfaction of the material, social, and spiritual needs of man is our main task, Comrade Zhivkov declared. However, this task cannot be resolved in the future unless the scientific-technological revolution becomes a direct state task in all spheres of social life, and in material production, above all. Later Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled on certain basic problems of the scientific-technological revolution in the agriculture sector and food industry, which were discussed and on which decisions were adopted at the March BCP Central Committee Plenum.

In implementing the scientific-technological revolution in our country, it is extremely necessary to perform a drastic change in the work of the party, of state organs and public organizations, in order to transfer science into a productive force, under the newly created conditions, Comrade Zhivkov pointed out.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov attached particular importance to the question of democratic centralism at the present stage of development, because there is no other problem so organically linked to the correct implementation of the scientific-technological revolution under socialism. This Leninist principle, which has been consistently applied at all stages of socialist construction in our country, is a basic principle in the comprehensive system of social administration in our country. The party still relies on it today, in working out and applying its scientific-technological policy; absolutely no deviations from this principle are admissible. The new stands and the new approach in scientific-technological progress make specific measures for the further development and correct application of democratic centralism necessary.

The general secretary of the BCP Central Committee further stressed that the application of scientific-technological progress is a difficult process that demands thorough changes in all spheres of socialist practice. However, it is a realistic and feasible goal, because we have achieved tremendous successes in this sector and are relying upon a solid and reliable basis -- the intensification of our cooperation and our integration with the USSR and with the other socialist countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly appreciated the relations of complete mutual trust and fraternal cooperation existing between the BCP and the BZNS, the comradely joint work and struggle waged by communists and united agrarians in building a mature socialist society. He expressed the confidence of the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo that these mutual relations will continue to develop in the future also for the sake of the further material and spiritual prosperity of socialist Bulgaria.

The first party and state leader also dwelled on certain topical international issues.

The speech delivered by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee was received with exceptional interest and great attention and was frequently interrupted, as well as followed, by stormy and prolonged ovations in honor of the BCP.

Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS, expressed cordial gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his participation in the work of the BZNS Supreme Council and for the high appreciation expressed by the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo concerning the place and role of the BZNS as an ally and partner of the BCP in implementing the scientific-technological policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as concerning the communist-agrarian, fraternal alliance and unity of action that has produced great results in the decades of the great construction marked by the April BCP Central Committee Plenum, for which Todor Zhivkov earned historical credit and to which he made his invaluable contribution.

In his speech at the meeting of the Supreme Council, Comrade Petur Tanchev pointed out that the programmatic tasks on the application of scientific-technological progress, mapped out in the documents of the two most recent BCP Central Committee plenums, are programmatic tasks for the BZNS as well, and that the comprehensive activities of the organization will be subjected to these tasks. Comrade Tanchev dwelled on the basic trends in the political, organizational, and ideological work of the BZNS unions and of the united agrarians in the light of the decisions of the February and March 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenums. The BZNS secretary also dwelled on the immediate tasks of the unions and of the united agrarians in connection with the worthy contribution of the organization in our people's struggle for the implementation of this year's plan and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

As in the past, the joint work of communists and united agrarians will in the future also play the role of an important factor in the active participation of the united agrarians in the implementation of the BCP's programmatic tasks in honor of the 13th BCP Congress.

The following speakers took the floor at the meeting: Milyu Nikolov, member of the BZNS Permanent Board and chairman of the BZNS okrug leadership in Plovdiv; Georgi Menov, member of the BZNS Permanent Board and deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Executive Committee; Georgi Marchev, candidate member of the BZNS Permanent Board and leader of the Kavarna cattle breeding complex in Kararna, hero of socialist labor; Vasil Pasev, member of the BZNS Permanent Board and chairman of the Khaskovo Okrug BZNS leadership, as well as member of the Khaskovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Yanko Kulakliev, member of the BZNS Control-Auditing Commission and deputy chairman of the Kurdzhali Okrug BZNS leadership and the Kurdzhali Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Ivanka Dikova, member of the BZNS Permanent Board and member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as deputy chairman of Yablanitsa village, Lovech Okrug agro-industrial complex; Bistra Mladenova, member of the Razgrad Okrug BZNS leadership and National Assembly deputy; and Ivan Markov, candidate member of the BZNS Permanent Board and chairman of the Pleven Okrug BZNS leadership.

The BZNS Supreme Council adopted a unanimous resolution that will be published.

USSR'S KAPITONOV, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY ZHIVKOV

AU071840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Today, at the Boyana residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which is visiting our country on the occasion of the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and Japanese militarism.

During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the decisive contribution of the USSR in defeating the fascist invaders and Japanese militarists, as well as the tremendous, historical significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, for the preservation of human civilization and social progress in the world.

The great importance of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries and of the recently renewed Warsaw Pact for the preservation of worldwide peace and security was also stressed during the meeting. The results of the joint policy conducted by the BCP and the CPSU for the comprehensive cooperation and unification of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, which will continue to develop successfully and be intensified, were highly appreciated.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented Comrade Ivan Kapitonov with the Georgi Dimitrov Order -- awarded to him for the second time -- for his contribution to the intensification of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, to the comprehensive drawing closer together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, as well as on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

In his speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov fraternally congratulated Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, pointing out that people in our country highly appreciate his long years of fruitful activities devoted entirely to the cause of the Leninist Communist Party of the USSR. The Soviet people played a decisive role in rescuing mankind from fascism, Todor Zhivkov said. The decisive assistance of the USSR also helped our people, under the leadership of the BCP, to free themselves of fascism and capitalist oppression and to proceed along the path of socialism, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared. He stressed that the Bulgarian people are also paying well-deserved tribute to their own selfless sons and daughters, who from the very first day of the Great Patriotic War, waged a life and death struggle as an inseparable part of the common antifascist front of peoples.

Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, in turn, cordially expressed gratitude at being decorated with the highest order of socialist Bulgaria. I am particularly pleased that this award is presented to me in the days of the glorious 40th anniversary of the great victory, he said. Comrade Kapitonov expressed confidence that fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship will henceforth be consolidated and will triumph throughout the centuries.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov.

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS

AU031805 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA) -- From April 29 through May 3 Sr Henrique Mujica Herzog, member of the Executive Commission and secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (P.S.O.E.) paid a working visit to this country. He met and conferred with Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, as well as with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. In the talks, which passed in a cordial and sincere atmosphere they briefed each other on the work of the two parties and considered topical international issues. The BCP and the P.S.O.E. stressed their willingness for the promotion of bilateral contacts, of cooperation between Bulgaria and Spain in the interest of peace and disarmament in Europe and worldwide. The guest visited economic, cultural and tourist places of interest in the country. Today Sr Henrique Mujica left the country.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET BLOC DELEGATIONS

LD072255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly, and the federal government, further party and government delegations of fraternal socialist countries arrived in Prague today to take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army:

A delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; the delegation further includes Mincho Yovchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Stara Zagor Okrug BCP Committee, and Petur Danailov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; the members of the delegation are Frigyes Berecz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; the members of the delegation are Herbert Krolkowski, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR first deputy foreign minister, and Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the members of the delegation are Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee and Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; the members of the delegation are Colonel General Ion Hortopan, commander of the infantry and land forces of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Cornel Pinzaru, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Cuban Republic led by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; the members of the delegation are Jorge Bolanos Suarez, deputy foreign minister, and Sidroc Ramos Palacios, Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee party control committee; the other member of the delegation is Yondongiyn Ochir, Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Hwan, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice premier; the members of the delegation are Kim Chae-suk, deputy foreign minister, and Kim Kwang-sop, Korean ambassador to Czechoslovakia;

A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived led by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy premier; the delegation includes also Vu Song, Vietnamese ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The party and government delegations of the fraternal socialist countries were welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government.

A delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also arrived today to take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The delegation is led by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee; the members of the delegation are General Metodije Stefanovski, deputy minister of national defense, [title as heard] and Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia. At the main Prague railway station the delegation was welcomed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade.

PRAGUE REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF CPSU'S DOLGIKH

Visits Memorials

LD071339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the National Monument on Zizkov Hill in Prague today, and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In the Central Hall of the National Monument the delegation paid its respects to the memory of Klement Gottwald, the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement. The Soviet delegation also visited the Soviet Army Hall, and signed the visitors' book there.

The Soviet delegation also paid homage to those heroes who fell in the liberation of Czechoslovakia by laying a wreath of red carnations at the monument to Soviet soldiers at the Soviet Army's Central Honorary Burial Ground at Olsany Cemetery in Prague.

The Soviet guests were accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Exchanges Honors With Husak

LD071714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] This afternoon Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received the Soviet party and state delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Prague Castle.

The delegation is taking part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Present at the meeting were: Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the federal government.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented Vladimir Dolgikh and Guriy Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, with commemorative medals on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army as an appreciation of their contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

In this speech of thanks Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh emphasized the importance of friendship between the two fraternal countries which was strengthened in the joint fight against the fascist enemy and which is successfully developing in all areas. He praised the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the CPCZ in the building of socialism over the past 4 decades. The leader of the Soviet delegation, Vladimir Dolgikh, presented Comrade Gustav Husak and other party and state representatives present with Soviet jubilee medals marking 40 years of victory since the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45.

In his reply Comrade Gustav Husak thanked his guest for the appreciation shown to him and other Czechoslovak officials. He emphasized that Czechoslovak workers recall the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War with honor, which strengthened the Czechs and Slovaks in their national liberation struggle. In the past 40 years, Comrade Gustav Husak said, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations developed and strengthened in all areas. We greatly value the results of our mutual cooperation and we will do everything to further deepen the fraternal friendship of the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the strengthening of peace in the whole world.

Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh presented Comrade Lubomir Strougal with the Order of the October Revolution which was awarded to him by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for great contributions to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Then he presented Comrade Marie Kabrhelova with the Order of Friendship of Nations for her great contribution to the development of the international democratic women's movement and for strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Marie Kabrhelova expressed thanks for their great honors and emphasized that this appreciation pledges them to further strengthen Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

Attends Banquet

LD072024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a banquet in Prague today to mark the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

Present at the banquet were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova. Also among the guests were heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee; deputy premiers and ministers of the federal and Czech governments; leading officials of the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, and the bodies, political parties, and social organizations of the National Front; the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life.

Also present were members of the Soviet party and state delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural contacts with foreign countries, the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by the first deputy chairman of the society's central leadership, Nikolay Sychev, and the members of the delegations of other fraternal socialist countries attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Also present at the banquet was a delegation of the Soviet Army led by Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of defense; Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the Ministry of National Defense; and Colonel General Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The banquet took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VACLAVIK RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY DELEGATION

LD071433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received a Soviet Army delegation in Prague today, led by Army General Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of defense. In a friendly talk they informed one another about the preparations of both fraternal armies for the celebrations of the forthcoming important anniversaries, and spoke about topical questions connected with raising the combat readiness and preparedness of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armed Forces.

Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, presented the delegation members with commemorative medals to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, which were awarded to them for their active participation in the battles against the fascist enemy in the Great Patriotic War.

HUSAK DECORATES SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIALS

LD061717 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the heroic Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, has awarded the Klement Gottwald Order for the Construction of Socialist Homeland to Marshal Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense, in recognition of his merits and personal contribution to strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and deepening fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak Armies.

On the same occasion, Comrade Gustav Husak awarded Orders of the Victorious February in recognition of their merits and for strengthening internationalist ties between the Soviet and Czechoslovak Armies to Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of general staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of national defense; Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; and Marshal Vasiliy Petrov, commander in chief of USSR ground forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense.

JAKES TO MOSCOW FOR WAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD070745 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A CSSR party and state delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Also in the delegation are Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, a department director of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Zbynek Sojak, a department director of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present was Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

COMMENTOR HAILS CSSR-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD062221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Our editorial commentary is devoted to the 15th anniversary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which we recall today.

The test of time is the most reliable of tests. After 15 years one can therefore conclude that the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance treaty has proved itself as the most important international document in our history.

This stems from the strictly class-based nature of this treaty and from its obligations and goals which have qualitatively distinguished it from all previous international treaties, including the first Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty. It is a treaty whose solid content embodies our time-honored historical and emotional gravitation towards the great Slav nation of the Russians, a treaty tangibly expressing that popular sentiment dating as far back as the time of our national revival: "Our nation's star of freedom will rise and shine the day the Vltava River has quenched the thirst of Cossack horses..."; literally, this has taken place. It is a treaty ensuring not only the territorial sovereignty of the partners but also the socialist achievements of the working people. Joint struggle for a more just world and peace is its fundamental principle. Unlike the first Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty, this time it is a treaty between two socialist states with identical interests and goals -- not a treaty between states with different systems. Unlike the previous treaty, this treaty does not concern itself merely with defense against German fascist aggression but with defense against enemy action of any sort, with mutual assistance and joint defense of socialist achievements from whatever direction danger may come. Therefore, national and sociopolitical sovereignty have for the first time been identified as an inseparable whole in international-legal terms; this is exceptionally important in the current stage of international development characterized by a crusade against communism and socialism, a stage when revanchism again raises its head and when Bitburg has become the synonym of new Munich-like deals and new attempts at revising the results of World War II.

In this context the connection between the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty and the recent extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact of seven European socialist countries appears to be not only obvious and logical, but also a thoroughly encouraging connection; it provides the fundamental guarantee of our confidence and security.

There is an organic link between these international aspects and the results achieved in the economic, internal political, and cultural sphere, the resulting symbol being the fact that our country has become the third to join the international cosmonaut community. Comprehensive cooperation with the USSR enables us to solve the problems of the current development at a level accessible only to the most advanced states with huge material and scientific potential, while the Soviet ability to pay in trade transactions not only with top technology and raw materials unobtainable from elsewhere, but also with gold and convertible currencies has enabled our Republic to virtually eliminate foreign debt and thus join the most solvent states of the world -- states whose economic independence guarantees every prerequisite for positive growth.

Of course, from the historical point of view the foreign-political effect of the treaty is the most important phenomenon: the way it contributes to the unity and development of the socialist community and to the progress of the national liberation movement and world social progress, the way in which it helps to create world relations of a new type facilitating the solution of global problems of contemporary mankind, and the way it supports the most human effort of man -- the effort to remove the specter of war and establish permanent peace and harmonious cooperation of all nations.

ORTEGA MEETS HUSAK FOR FINAL TALKS; DEPARTS

LD071239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Final talks took place today at Prague Castle between the Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and the Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Both sides voiced their satisfaction at the results of the talks, which will contribute to the further development of friendly relations and to strengthening bilaterally beneficial cooperation between both countries. At the end of the visit, a joint communique was adopted.

The Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega ended its working visit to Czechoslovakia today and left. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, festively decorated with Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan state colors, the honored guests were seen off by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Radoslav Klein, deputy director of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and other Czechoslovak officials.

EDITOR VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

LD052157 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1530 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] On the eve of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's visit to Czechoslovakia tomorrow, editor Slavomir Malickaj talks about Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations:

Diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua were established in 1930 and broken off as a result of the fascist occupation of Czechoslovakia. After only a few days of the Sandinist revolution's victory in July 1979, diplomatic relations were restored and elevated to embassy level. Mutual relations have been developing on the basis of equality, friendly cooperation, and mutual respect since then. Numerous mutual visits have also contributed to a deepening of those relations. Let us recall Daniel Ortega's visit to Czechoslovakia last year as well as our delegation's visit this January to Managua to attend the Nicaraguan president's inauguration. Both sides confirmed identical stands during a number of talks on all fundamental issues of current international relations. Czechoslovakia has voiced her support for the Nicaraguan Government's endeavors to seek a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America on more than one occasion and has condemned and condemns the United States' continuing undeclared war against Nicaragua. Our citizens have also taken an unequivocal stand against Washington's latest anti-Nicaraguan step, specifically the declaration of the trade embargo.

Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan economic relations are also developing on the basis of the principles of mutual advantages. The turnover of the mutual exchange of goods totaled approximately 28 million dollars last year. Cooperation is also developing between social, trade union, youth, and cultural organizations.

SOVIETS PARTICIPATE IN ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Delegation Tours Factory

LD071408 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A friendship meeting this morning in Bergmann-Borsig VEB brought together the Soviet party and government delegation led by Petr Demichev and the staff at the factory on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation. The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Antonov, spoke. The fraternal relations between both friendly parties and nations were particularly praised. The participants at the meeting renewed the intention to do everything in line with historical experience to preserve peace. The Soviet guests together with Kurt Hager and Konrad Naumann, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, were cordially welcomed by the work collectives. During an inspection of this major producer of energy machinery, there were likely conversations with workers, masters, and engineers. Bergmann-Borsig manufactures a new type of natural gas compressor under Soviet license for the USSR.

Officials Attend Festive Event

LD071449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, a festive event began on Tuesday afternoon in Berlin, hosted by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the GDR National Front. With rapturous applause the participants welcomed Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and the other members of the state and party leadership, who took their seats together with representatives from the USSR and its glorious Armed Forces. Addresses at the festive event will be made by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, State Council deputy chairman, and GDR People's Chamber President, and by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, head of the Soviet party and government delegation.

Sindermann Speaks

DW071517 East Berlin Television Service in German 1403 GMT 7 May 85

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, SED Politburo member and People's Chamber president, at a festive event hosted by the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Soviet friends, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, esteemed audience: On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and on behalf of the GDR party-state leadership, I welcome you and congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. [applause]

On this great festive day of our people, we welcome with particular cordiality a Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. [applause]

We also welcome Comrade Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [applause], as well as Vyacheslav Kochemasov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR. [applause]

With the same cordiality, our welcome goes to the Soviet comrades who have reaped praise in our people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism and in the construction of new life in our country and who are our dear guests. [Applause] Dear Soviet friends, during your stay in the GDR, you will have felt the special alliance and indestructible friendship of our socialist state's citizens with you, the citizens of the USSR. We thank you, who have come to us from the country of the victors over fascist barbarism. [applause]

Dear participants in this festive meeting, together with all who advocate peace, understanding among peoples, social progress, and humanity, our people observe the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation from Nazi rule. The USSR, together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition -- the United States, France, England, and other states and millions of freedom fighters throughout all of Europe -- won victory over Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet people and their glorious Army bore the main burden of the struggle; they played the greatest role in eradicating the fascist plague. This is contained in the appeal issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people by the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front. Paying tribute in this way to the historic victory over fascism is an expression of our gratitude to all peoples who resisted the policy of annihilation of German fascism.

Our people bow with deep reverence before the 50 million who were killed in action or murdered -- the victims of the most terrible tyranny in the history of mankind. We will always feel burning within us the wounds inflicted on our people and the peoples of Europe by the rule of the most reactionary circles of monopoly capitalism in Germany. With Hitler's seizure of power, these circles directed their main blow against the Communists because otherwise they could not suppress the workers class. They also arbitrarily struck at social democrats and progressive democrats to suffocate any democratic feelings among the people. Their policy of annihilation was directed against religious circles that resisted the ideology of racial madness and that protested the barbarian anti-Semitism.

In an unprecedented policy of oppression, they cleared the path to prepare the masses for a war that was to enable an ideological platform that was hysterical anticommunism and anti-Soviet agitation. They said that they were greedy for the oil of Baku, the ore of Magnitogorsk, and the coal of the Donets basin. They thereby exposed their objective of world conquest that could not be attained without a military defeat of the USSR Army. This is why they attacked the USSR.

Let us recall those times when the Soviet people, after being insidiously attacked, were called on by their Leninist party to defend the socialist fatherland; when the powerful chorus of "Rise, rise, you gigantic country, fall out for the great battle" rose like a storm and the soldiers of the first socialist state first stopped the fascist robbers and then subsequently inflicted on them one defeat after another. When the two Soviet soldiers, Yegorov and Kandarian, hoisted the red flag of victory over the Reichstag in Berlin, the noble concepts of freedom, equality, and fraternity shone as a greeting to all mankind, because it had been saved from slavery and national humiliation.

We include in our greetings and in our gratitude all those who mustered the courage to fight to stamp out the heinous rule of mankind's enemies. Among the American people, the idea's of Abraham Lincoln had awakened -- Lincoln who had stopped slavery and planted the banner of democracy in his country. With these ideals in their hearts, U.S. soldiers met at Torgau on the Elbe with Soviet soldiers, who carried to them the everlasting message of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the message of peace. What a marvelous tradition the meeting on the Elbe has become -- a tradition that is imprinted forever into the memory of mankind.

The people of the British Isles, who suffered the obliteration of coventry and the destruction by the V-2's, swore not to shrink from shedding blood and tears to smash German militarism. At the Yalta conference of February 1945, Winston Churchill found words of thanks for Stalin because the Soviet Army had done so much for the freedom and independence of the United Kingdom by smashing the Hitlerite armies. Tormented and oppressed, France rose against the occupiers with the militant strains of "La Marseillaise," fought together with the Soviet Army, with the air wing Normandi [word indistinct], and in the powerful resistance defended its honor, dignity, and culture. Hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs fought in the Liberation Army side by side with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the anti-Hitler coalition. Guerilla units fought in Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. The fighters of the Czechoslovak People's Army emerged from the Slovak national uprising and the Czech resistance movement. In the fire of war, the Polish people created a People's Army that heroically fought to liberate the country and that marched with the Soviet Army to Berlin. From Italy, Albania, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway the people rose up. They shook off the chains into which they had been locked by the Hitlerite occupiers and they did not hesitate to make sacrifices to defend their countries' independence. The fascist raid of German imperialism was bound to end in defeat by the people because it pursued the most reactionary goals and threatened entire nations with destruction and annihilation.

The fascists aimed primarily to destroy socialism, and this is why they attacked the USSR with all cruelty and unspeakable vandalism.

However, all anticommunists and professional slanderers of the Soviet state were taught the historical lesson that socialism cannot be defeated because it represents the historical progress of mankind and it is the life and the future of the peoples. So the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War under the leadership of the CPSU became a triumph of freedom and human dignity. The skillful Soviet warfare and the mass heroism of the Soviet soldiers triumphed over the stupid striving for world domination by the master race, who allegedly were chosen by God.

What a lesson for all who, in their pathological anticommunism, slander the USSR as the land of evil and intend to banish socialism from the life of mankind. May all those who bear responsibility toward their people answer the question: What enslavement would the peoples have faced if the USSR and the Soviet armies had not defeated the Hitlerite armies. [applause]

On such a holiday of the victory over fascism we also honor the German antifascists -- those people who represented a good Germany and who did not let the ideas of progressive humanism become soiled. People of most varied ideologies joined together because they did not want the German people to be made into a people of hangmen, and because they did not want to permit nazism and the master race to defeat the ideals of Marx and Engels, Thomas Muenzer, Martin Luther, and other German humanists. The courageous fight of the Communists was extended from this antifascist front. It was the Communists who never gave up the fight against militarism and fascism; who called for antifascist unity with all democrats; and who in the underground, prisons, and concentration camps, from abroad, and on the invisible front held their banner high.

They suffered great losses. KPD Chairman Ernst Thaelmann was murdered, and thousands of his militant comrades were murdered with him. However, the banner of socialism remained pure.

It was a noble way to honor all German Communists for Comrade Erich Honecker to recently take part at the laying of the cornerstone for an Ernst Thaelmann monument in Moscow. Our Ernst Thaelmann -- a great German and a great internationalist -- a monument to him in the center of Moscow will represent the peace-loving German people. [applause]

It must be recalled that German Communists have fought as the side of Spanish republicans, in the ranks of the resistance in France, in the partisan units of Yugoslavia and Greece, and at the side and in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Only those who have looked into the bloody face of mankind's main enemy and who will not permit him to become the destroyer of their own people and their homeland can fight in such a way.

Honor to all German antifascists, honor to the victims of fascist terror, and honor to their noble attitude which was far beyond nationalist and reactionary narrow-mindedness!

After this war that was the bloodiest of all wars, every people and every government had to answer the question of how such a catastrophe could be avoided in the future. An immediate answer was demanded by the 20 million dead of the USSR, by more than 6 million victims in Poland, by 1.7 million victims of Yugoslavia, by 600,000 Frenchmen who had given their lives for freedom, by 800,000 Netherlanders, by 400,000 Americans, and by 375,000 Britons who had lost their lives. How much suffering was caused by the fascists for the people? How many tears were shed, and how many widows and orphans were mourning and demanding understanding among the peoples and peace? That is also demanded from us by the 6 million victims of the German people who lost their lives due to the criminal policy of fascism. The survivors crept out of the air raid shelters and started looking under the ruins for the rest of their belongings. Their homeland was destroyed, their hopes shattered -- that was the result of the fascist rule in Germany.

The German Reich had burned in the fire of this merciless war. The German Reich, which was born from blood and iron, as its founder said, had perished in blood and iron. Its founders had founded this Reich on occupied soil in France, thus implanting the germ of expansion and hostility among the people. The artillery prince [Kartaetschenprinz] of 1848 was crowned as the kaiser on whose hand was the blood of the democrats killed in 1848. History erased the shameful mark of Bismarck's socialist law, it punished the militarists for whom the 1914-1918 war had been just like a stay in a spa, and in 1945 history had the death sentence passed in the Nuernberg tribunal of the people on war criminals and fascism.

The German empire had passed through its 70-year course of reactionary policy which it pursued externally and internally up to the inglorious end. Now it was the policy of outward friendship and inward socialism that made its appearance -- a policy that for decades had been coined, hoped, and struggled for by August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin and Walter Ulbricht. Now the desires and work by Rudolf Breitscheid, Paul Singer, and Georg Ledebour met with the deed by Otto Grotewohl, Otto Buchwitz, and Friedrich Ebert. Through the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation, the chance of an antifascist and democratic new beginning existed now that allowed politicians of the democratic-minded bourgeoisie, such as Wilhelm Kuelz, Otto Nuschke, Lothar Bolz, and Johannes Dieckmann, to appear in the front line of the new political life.

The appeal marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation says: We were able to use the chance because we learned the most important lesson: This was the creation of unity of the workers class that was expressed through the unification of the KDP and the Social Democratic Party of Germany into the SED in April 1946. The leadership through the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class is the pledge for all our successes and the solid basis for the firm alliance of all antifascist and democratic forces.

Looking back today, dear comrades, at the past 40 years, we can note that we have eradicated militarism and imperialism at their roots. This is why no sounds or revanchism are heard in our country, sounds that are poisoning the European atmosphere with screams about a new drive towards the East. We put the enterprises of the Nazis and war criminals into the people's hands and we created a democratic state apparatus whose co-workers are the servants of the people. This is why there does not exist a government in our country that was bought by the bosses of big business and why slush-money scandals are alien to us.

We have made the working peasants the masters of their soil and we sent the militaristic Junkerdom to the devil. Since then justice, education, and culture have moved into the villages. We opened the doors of colleges and universities to the children of working people because it is brains and not the money that counts in our country.

This is how the GDR, which became the first German state of peace in the history of our people, was created. On the occasion of the GDR's founding on 7 October 1949 Joseph Stalin sent a telegram that read in part: The founding of the peace-loving GDR is a turning point in the history of Europe. And this is how it was. All the rancid malodor of a thousand years that reeked to high heaven and that time and again suffocated the spirit of German humanism was blown off by the fresh breeze of the antifascist Democratic revolution.

Today the GDR, which enjoys great esteem in the world because of the creative work of its citizens, the democratic codetermination of all citizens in all state affairs, because of its peaceful work as an ally of the socialist states and as a loyal friend of all nonaligned peoples, is standing in the world arena as a politically stable, economically dynamic, and sovereign state, and as an equal partner.

After the crushing of the fascist regime by the anti-Hitler coalition two German states emerged on German soil, which are independent from one another and sovereign in their actions. This does not mean, however, that only the socialist states are responsible for the security of peace. Through international agreements that are binding under international law both German states are committed to secure peace. The political and moral task imposed on them by history also (?enables) them to shape good-neighborly relations.

The joint declaration issued by Enrich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March in Moscow states: The inviolability of borders and the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a fundamental condition for peace. Never again must war be allowed to emanate from German soil; peace must emanate from German soil. This joint declaration has found a positive response internationally. For this reason, it is all the more necessary to defend the principles of peaceful policy stipulated in the declaration against those who want to push the FRG toward revising the results of World War II.

For this reason, this was expressly stated during the friendly meeting between CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and SED General Secretary Enrich Honecker.

The continued deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in the FRG and Bonn's virtual approval of U.S. plans in the area of so-called strategic defense stand in direct contradiction to Bonn's assurances that everything will be done so that the threat of war will never again emanate from German soil.

Dear friends and comrades, it is well known that the Soviet-German front became the main frontline in World War II, and that on this front the fascist aggressor suffered three quarters of his losses in men and material.

In this process, the Red Army smashed the rapacious aggressor. The new socialist system in the Soviet Union was superior to the old system under which the most reactionary forces of monopoly bourgeoisie ruled. In this way, proof was produced in the bloodiest of conflicts in mankind's history that the socialist society pointing to the future embodies historical progress and the welfare and future of the peoples. The appeal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation says that following the Great October Socialist Revolution, this victory is the second historical deed of liberation performed by the Soviet people in our century.

This victory did in fact direct the further course of world history. The world system of socialism emerged, and there was an upsurge of the communist and workers movement, a stormy national and social liberation of many peoples, and the collapse of the imperialist colonial system. Millions of people on four continents embarked on a new social order. From China and Korea to Indochina, socialist systems emerged. Like a beacon, Cuba rose in America and shone light into the darkness of national oppression of the Latin American peoples. In Africa, states liberated from the colonial yoke are seeking their path of national freedom and social progress. The awakening young nations are becoming constantly stronger. Like Nicaragua, they are shaking off the dirt of an American banana republic, or as in Namibia they are heroically fighting against the shame of apartheid policy.

These peoples and all that will follow them have drawn the historical conclusion that man need no longer be an object for exploitation and oppression, and that he is capable of taking the step from the realm of colonial rule to that of national freedom.
[applause]

World peace is today greatly threatened because the most reactionary and aggressive forces of monopoly capital -- the military-industrial complex that determines the policy of the U.S. Administration -- would like to direct the entire trend of world events back to the barbarism of imperialist world rule. The peoples are supposed to live on their knees, and the will to defend their human rights is to be broken under the threat of a nuclear annihilation of the world.

The Soviet Union has a constructive program to eliminate any nuclear threat to mankind, and this program is not supported just by the socialist states. It is a program for the powerful Nonaligned Movement whose role in world politics must be highly valued, as Comrade Honecker stressed in his reply to the declaration of the six states from four continents. It is a program for the powerful peace movement and also for the peaceful people in the United States and in other NATO states. It is a program of equality and equal security that will not mean disadvantages for anyone, but that will benefit the peoples.

We noted with joy how the peoples heaved a sigh of relief when the United States agreed to the Soviet Union's proposal to start negotiations on the whole complex of nuclear weapons with the goal of sparing mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. All peoples are interested in such negotiations -- be they in the socialist or in the capitalist countries, be they large or small states.

What sincerity, what seriousness about genuine results are already evident in the USSR's proposals concerning bilateral measures during the negotiations so as to achieve a solution to the problems at issue. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev has solemnly announced the immediate and unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures. The world is waiting for a positive response from the U.S. Government. It should not ignore the message from Moscow.

Why is it, people wonder, that the U.S. Administration spoils their hopes? Why can it not bear the joy of the people? The United States wants to negotiate and simultaneously deploy new nuclear weapons where none have so far been stationed -- in space. "Star wars" is to be carried from Hollywood's dream factory to the reality of a battle of annihilation against mankind with arms orders worth hundreds of billions of dollars, with lavish funds for antihuman research projects, and with funds taken from other people's pockets. This is where madness becomes a method, and where the protestation that "star wars" is the base instrument to ensure peace becomes a shameless lie.

The preservation of peace has become the vital question for the peoples -- a question whose solution will decide what the future will be like. Thus may the masses in East and West, in North and South rise together to fight for the elimination of the nuclear weapons arsenals that are sufficient even now to destroy the world several times over. May they stop those who are always looking for new locations to deploy these means of destruction. No death rays from a nuclear explosion must destroy the earth from space. The sun must shine from space to make earth blossom ever more magnificently. This represents our communist morals. [applause]

As representatives of the socialist German state, we stand before the people with the pledge that never again must war emanate German soil. This legacy of the antifascist struggle is more topical today than ever, at a time when the prevention of a nuclear inferno is at stake. In view of the policy of confrontation and nuclear arms build-up by the United States and NATO, GDR head of state Comrade Erich Honecker stated solemnly for all the world to hear: Now more than ever: Everything for peace: This pledge will be the criterion by which all our deeds can be judged. [applause]

It is this pledge with which the GDR will be found wherever disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons of annihilation are involved in the international arena. With this pledge we join in solidarity with the ranks of all forces of social progress and national liberation, of all fighters for peace regardless of ideology or religion, because all forces must be pooled that are capable of preventing a nuclear inferno.

With this pledge, we stand as a loyal ally at the side of the USSR, as we were taught by Ernst Thaelmann and as was demonstrated to us by Wilhelm Pieck. We repeatedly swear that nothing and no one will be able to upset our class alliance because it is based on our common avowal of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. [applause]

With this avowal we have opened a new chapter in our relations with our neighbors of the Poland and the CSSR. We have assumed the doctrine of Karl Marx who characterized German big power chauvinism by saying: A people that suppresses other peoples cannot be truly free itself. Today as a free German state we live fraternally at the side of free Poland and of the free CSSR. [applause]

With this avowal, we pursue a policy of constructive dialogue with everyone who is prepared for this because we want an international coalition of reason and realism to exist. People should live full of confidence together. They should enjoy the great variety of human culture and civilization in peace. This, not war, must be mankind's future.

We realized the inseparable connection between secure peace and strong socialism, and we act accordingly. Whoever looks at our country without prejudice sees a great mass movement aimed at strengthening our socialist state as a peace state in Europe. In the cities and in the country and in the industrial, agricultural, and scientific fields people are active and ideas are competing to achieve new dimensions of progress. Our party's relations with the masses are firm; the confidence of the masses in the party has become the source of all our successes. [applause]

The GDR working people have accomplished a good deed in the sense of the victors and in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism by overfulfilling the goods production plan up to 8 May by more than a day's production. That reminds us of the carpet weavers of (Kuyan-Bulak) who accomplished a good deed in honor of Lenin, and about whom Berthold Brecht wrote: In this way they are useful to themselves -- they honored Lenin by being useful to themselves and thus they understood him. We say: Honor to the victors. Praise to those who honor them through this deed in such a dignified way. [applause]

Through the application of scientific socialism in our society, we are solving problems that could not be solved by the old world oriented toward profit. You can discover many new things in our country. You find in our country the just principle of valuing the achievements of the individual because we have established a unity between economic and social policy. In our country you find the great progress in intensifying the economy by using scientific findings in production without causing unemployment and new poverty -- as in the capitalist countries -- because under the leadership of our party, our people understand how to link the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism.

You will find in our country an excellent educational system. Some 1.6 million working people with university diplomas are working in industrial enterprises, agriculture, research installations, and scientific institutes for the people's welfare. No one can become rich by exploiting their spiritual work. To them, the term unemployment is a ghost from presocialist times.

You will find in our country a comprehensive social program that in particular benefits mothers, young people, and children. No state budget cuts are made to the disadvantage of this program, on the contrary; in fact, the opposite is true. The centerpiece of this program is housing construction. We are solving the housing problem as a social problem, something that is possible only in a socialist society.

If anyone in a bourgeois democracy has difficulties with our use of the term democracy, we point out to him the cooperation of millions of trade union members in our country in working out our economic plans to the benefit of the working people. If only the workers in the West would borrow from us the spark for the flame of real rule by the people -- a rule without which misery and suppression cannot be eliminated from the world. May all democratic-minded people in the Western states take a look at the cooperation in our country among the SED, CDU, LDPD, NDPD, and DBD -- cooperation that is so productive because, despite all ideological differences, one common idea dominates -- the people's welfare. Only this can be the yardstick by which democracy can be measured. It is the trade unions, the Socialist Youth League, the Socialist Women's Organization, the Cultural League, and the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association that are working to develop and perfect socialist democracy. We are placing this vibrant life of new creativeness in the balance of current world history and it is leaning in our favor.

We are now shaping the evolved socialist society. The policy of the main task's unity of economic and social policy, as substantiated at the 8th, 9th, and 10th SED Congresses and developed by General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, has proved that the shortcomings of the capitalist society have been removed and that new and truly democratic conditions prevail in our life. In our country there is equal pay for equal work, equality among men and women, and special concern for and development of young people -- everything for which the organized working class has been struggling for 100 years.

A firm alliance exists between the working class and the peasants, something sought for a long time. Cooperation exists between members of the intelligentsia and other working people, and there is cooperation on an equal basis between all parties and mass organizations in the National Front! How far we have departed from the old system of bourgeois class rule! How bright our country has become since (?we are no longer burdened by the shadow of) lies, injustice, crass chauvinism, and corruption. How great individuals' freedom has grown -- individuals who are allowed to have a say and share in decisionmaking, and who are not depressed by the scourge of unemployment and humiliated by poverty! With what confidence and freedom our young people can look into the future because education and culture, free developmental opportunities, and full equality at work and in social life prevail in our country!

We have indeed used the opportunity provided by victory over Hitlerite fascism and by the German people's liberation, and we have thereby given the world another reason for hope. Forty years after the victory over fascism by the Red Army and the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, we hold high the banner of peace and we support it with the strength of the working class and the weapons in its hands.

Russia's workers and farmers were the first to carry this banner to victory. For this reason, we are indebted to the first socialist state. On 7 October 1975, Comrade Honecker and Comrade Brezhnev signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which will extend into the next millenium. On the occasion of the 50th [as heard] anniversary of the GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Andrey Gromyko signed a treaty on the long-term cooperation of our two economies with the aim of deepening, intensifying, and accelerating scientific and technological progress until the year 2000. There is no branch of the economy, no combine in our Republic, that is not involved actively in this cooperation. This treaty is the heart of our long-term cooperation and will enable us to attain the best results in science and technology. The comradeship-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the GDR's National People's Army is close and inspired by an unshakable militant spirit.

This successful cooperation is taking place within the framework of the Warsaw Pact of the armed forces of the socialist states -- a treaty of new quality. On 26 April this year, the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries met in Warsaw where they signed a protocol extending this treaty and thus reaffirmed the steadfastness in this alliance. The SED Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers welcomed the results of this high level meeting because the further comprehensive consolidation and strengthening of the Warsaw Pact is unavoidable as long as the most militant forces of imperialism push onwards with their policy of confrontation and accelerate their arms buildup, and as long as they continue the policy of new aggressive doctrines and of endangering peace in Europe and in the world. We say that those who crave "star wars" should not, out of ignorance, entertain the illusion that the socialist states will not be able to respond to this challenge appropriately. The GDR will always fulfill its obligations undertaken within the framework of the defense alliance.

This is the most visible evidence of the extent of progress by our socialist state within a world alliance, something that never existed before in the history of mankind. This new world alliance is the result of the lesson learned from the extremely hardfought victory over Hitlerite fascism. For us it was the liberation of the German people that gave us the chance to participate as a strong partner in the international struggle for peace. We have been given the opportunity to accomplish the greatest work in the history of mankind at the side of all the forces of reasons and goodwill, namely, to banish war from the lives of human beings once and for all.

In this truly historic struggle, our socialist state will always be found in the ranks of the steadfast. We march forward toward the 11th SED Congress conscious of the historic significance of our work.

Long live the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation; peace, peace, and again peace!

Demichev Attends FDJ Rally

LD072224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- A rally of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization brought together 50,000 delegates of the GDR's younger generation at the Berlin-Treptow memorial, where 5,000 Soviet soldiers who died in the liberation of Berlin are buried.

The festive ceremony on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership, as well as the party and state delegation from the USSR headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War and anti-fascist resistance fighters, as well as a delegation from the Leninist Komsomol were also present.

FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich recalled the 20 million dead of the USSR. Their heroic struggle together with their allies in the anti-Hitler coalition and in a front with antifascists throughout Europe liberated the world from fascism and war. For the young people of the GDR, the legacy of the Soviet people who died and the murdered German antifascists remains sacred, their sacrifices remain unforgotten, their fight lives on in deeds for peace, for socialism.

Professor Moritz Mebel, a well-known GDR medical expert who fought as a young German Communist in the ranks of the Soviet Army, said: "We shall never forget that as the main force in the anti-Hitler coalition, the USSR paid the highest toll in lives for the everlasting victory over fascism and the liberation of the European peoples." Even in the most difficult hours for the Soviet people, when the fascist troops invaded the Land of Lenin in 1941, the German Communists, in deep alliance with and love for the first workers' and peasants' state, believed in the victory of the Red Army and fought for it courageously.

During the meeting, those who died in the fight against fascism and war were honored in a wreath-laying ceremony.

In conclusion, Eberhard Aurich spoke the oath of the GDR youth to mark the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation. In it they pledge that they will, like Ernst Thaelmann, stand loyally and staunchly at the side of the Land of Lenin and do their utmost to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony Held

LD081005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- GDR party and state leaders and the people of the capital, Berlin, laid wreaths today in honor of the heroes of the Soviet Army and all fighters against fascist tyranny and to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, other members of the party and state leadership, and the Soviet party and government delegation now visiting the GDR, led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, walked at the head of the procession to the Soviet memorial in Treptow Park.

Erich Honecker and those accompanying him then laid wreaths at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin's Volkspark Friedrichshain; the Soviet representatives and the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski, also took part.

Leading personages of the first German workers' and peasants' state also laid wreaths at the memorial to socialists in Friedrichsfelde, honoring the revolutionary pioneers of the German working class in the struggle for socialism and peace.

PEACE GROUP MEMBERS ISSUE NONALIGNMENT INITIATIVE

LD061418 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] East Berlin, 6 May (DPA) -- Members of independent peace groups in the GDR have called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the two German states to their home countries. Parallel with such a withdrawal in various stages on the path toward the dissolution of the alliance systems, which could also be started unilaterally, the two German states should reduce their offensive weapons. This is suggested by the "Initiative for Nonalignment in Europe," according to a letter addressed to the U.S. Congress and handed over at the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin on Monday. Representatives of the peace movement in the Federal Republic intend to approach the Soviet Embassy in Bonn with a relevant proposal, it was learned.

Among the 40 initial signatories of the letter submitted in East Berlin, which recalls the liberation of the German people from fascism at the end of the war 40 years ago and which points out the subsequent creation of military blocs in Europe, are the writer Sascha Anderson and representatives of the Evangelical Church active in the independent peace movement such as General Superintendent Guenter Kursche and the clergymen, Rainer Eppelman, Martin-Michael Passauer, and Rudi Pahnke.

Participation in the current negotiations on arms limitation in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm by all the European countries concerned including independent representatives of the peace movement and international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Council of Churches is urged. Freedom and the dignity of the citizens are the key to freedom and self-determination of the peoples. New ways toward a peace solution for Europe are possible only with the participation of democratic grassroots movements in the East and West.

HARSH WINTER, LOW OUTPUT BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC LAG

AU061300 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Istvan Foldes: "A Tough Start to the Year -- Hoping That Better Will Come"]

[Text] This year has not started well. In both January and February, the average weather was much colder than it had been for many years, and this caused damage to the country totaling well in excess of many millions of forints. This damage partly involves the excess use of energy, and the rest is mainly a result of the effects of energy restrictions in production, but there has also been damage to the road network, to agriculture and to many other sectors. All this can be seen from the production data provided by the Central Statistical Office.

Damage Caused by Winter

Gross state industrial production this year exceeded production in the same first quarter of last year by only 0.3 percent and, even discounting the food industry, the increase does not exceed 1 percent. However, industrial production in March has shown some signs of uplift; following an almost 1 percent drop during the first 2 months, production has already grown 2 percent more than in the same period last year. It also has to be taken into account that in both February and March there was one less working day. Disregarding the effect of this -- calculating average daily production -- state industrial production during the first quarter increased by 3.5 percent; and production during March increased by 6.8 percent. The higher daily average is cold comfort, however, because only industrially processed goods can be marketed both at home and abroad, and production of such goods, which increased by well under 1 percent, is much less than the 3 percent earmarked for the whole year.

If we examine the data a bit more closely, it is also noteworthy that substantially decreasing or increasing industrial figures are hiding behind the much too moderate increase. For example, the chemical industry produced 6.2 percent more, but under this, as a result of the forced excess of imports, oil processing increased by 17 and the gas industry and gas distribution by 13 percent, whereas production of chemical fertilizers and plant-protection agents, for example, considerably decreased as a result of the forced restriction on production. Mining production increased by more than 6 percent and within this it is favorable to see an above-plan increase in production of oil and gas, but our difficulties have been increased by the fact that coal mining, despite additional shiftwork, only provided 4 percent more coal for the country than during the first quarter of 1984. Production in branches outside the energy branch decreased: metallurgy by almost 6 percent, light industry by 1.6 percent, machine industry by almost 1 percent, and food industry by nearly 3 percent. There was a large-scale decrease in the building material and the construction industries, both of which are known to be affected by the weather; production within the former decreased during the first 3 months by more than 12 percent, in the latter by one-fifth in the first quarter of 1984.

In agriculture, the cold weather damaged mainly the vineyards, and animal fodder consumption increased. Autumn cereals wintered well and developed better than last year, but the sowing area of corn will decrease, according to reports [tervei] of large-scale producers. A drop in production is also expected, and especially in exports, because of the smaller animal stock than last year, and because of lower prices on the world market.

Things for Which the Cold Is Not to Blame

But the exceptionally cold winter alone cannot be guilty of causing the lag. The decrease in production in the machine industry is caused principally by its approximately \$1 million export shortfall in the first quarter. To a large degree the cause of this is the lack of commodity stocks for marketing and, as a result, the low prices. [sentence as published] This latter factor is even more noteworthy, because the drop in production caused by the cold is not a recurring source of damage, but the lack of commodity stocks, the unfavorable prices could slow down production throughout the year, and could cause greater damage than the cold winter!

All in all, it is not only the drop in production caused by the cold weather that undermines the prospects of our businesses and threatens the balance of our economy; a stronger influence is due to reluctant adjustment to the market and the unsatisfactory competitiveness of production.

All this will be unfavorably reflected in foreign trade, and there are already signs of it, because, while imports from non-ruble accounting countries considerably increased during the first quarter, the respective increase in exports is far behind this, and the volume of exports has not even reached that of a year ago.

Government regulations have guarded against even greater damage. The supply of fuel and energy to the population was ensured the whole time, and production was only curbed to the necessary extent. The fact that life in the country was not blamed in the difficult days is the result of central measures, efforts by the workers and the understanding of the population. Similarly, from all this it is expected that the shortfall will be made up during the year, and accomplishment of the plan will be close to that expected.

The encouraging industrial production in March already shows the results of these efforts. Reports of enterprises, and results of accomplished talks that were assumed during the congressional and liberation work competitions prove that the collectives of companies desire to make up for the shortfall caused by the cold weather. Opportunities to do this are created, for example in the mining industry, by additional shifts, and in metallurgy by cutting repair time and delaying repairs. Most companies assume that if their products are bought they will be able to fulfill the plan.

For Fulfilling the National Economic Plan

But as all the above shows, the task is not only to make up for the shortfall and the damage. The equilibrium of the national economy, which is more imbalanced than planned, has to be tipped back to the scheduled spot prescribed by the plan in many areas. This, however, requires stricter management and more consequent implementation in all areas, in administering at government level, within the enterprises, cooperatives and in production, as well as in consumption.

The main task of the production sector is improvement of the balance of trade in non-ruble accounted trade. It is especially necessary to act in the power engineering sector. Already last year the power consumption of the national economy exceeded the planned amount; with the increased production, demands for energy have also greatly increased, and specific energy [fajlagos] consumption has grown faster than production. This means that there was a greater than average increase in production of energy-intensive goods and a lower than average increase of less energy-intensive goods.

This tendency must be stopped this year in any case, and even turned around the other way. For this reason program fulfillment aimed at reducing energy consumption has to be reviewed, and realization of the government program to serve this purpose must be accelerated in order to reduce production's need for specific energy.

There are also additional efforts needed to fulfill the earmarked exports. This applies especially to the machine industry, but also to other branches of the economy. The practice must be stopped whereby a given firm utilizes the allocated import according to plans, but does not realize the exports connected with this. With regard to both industrial and agricultural goods, it is necessary to improve price related activities [armunka] in foreign trade to both industrial and agricultural goods. The worsening of the terms of exchange [serearanuok] is due to the production structure, but a substantial role is also played in this by transactions made without enough foresight, and by the standard of services offered with goods.

In producing additional commodity stocks for export or in requesting imports, in previous years a greater role was accorded to the various ventures within the supply industry and especially to ventures for secondary products in agricultural units. This process has been at a standstill for the last 1 or 2 years. Considering the fact that manpower is more or less available in the cooperatives, and the necessary capacities are provided or could be set up with relatively small investments, it is in the interest of the national economy to utilize these better and to widen their activities.

Distribution Can Only Be in Proportion to Sources

There are also tasks on the distribution side. During the first quarter, socialist bodies spent somewhat less on investments than a year ago. Within this, however, 2 percent more has been spent on central investments. This involves the risk that annual company investment will also be on a higher level than planned. State and banking bodies have to make a consistent effort to stop this tendency and maintain a volume of investment that is neither lower nor higher than that of last year.

As far as the purchasing power of the population is concerned, things have turned out more or less as planned. One has to ensure that the population's purchasing power will increase according to the plan. It must be continuously ensured that wages do not depart from productivity, even within the framework of new regulation forms, and that no income flows to ventures with fewer restrictions unless these ventures are justified by productivity.

Considering the fact that additional imports of energy sources as well as the other extra expenses caused by the winter will result in important unplanned extra expense for the state budget, stricter saving measures are also necessary here. And this applies not only to maintenance costs, but also to the various state subsidy allowances. In this regard, the pressure on the various bodies is already felt. And yet, only in exceptional cases will it be possible to cover the capital deficit from central sources. To recoup the losses is the task of the enterprise. And to do this, neither direct support nor tax allowance can in general be supplied.

The recently held 13th congress of the party provided the program draft to encourage the national economy. To implement it, the current year assumes an important foundation-creating role. It is evident that we cannot be indifferent to the basis from which to launch the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and to whether fulfillment this year would be according to the plans, or whether the preplanned increase at least reaches the minimum level of the balance situation. [egyensulyiviszonyok]

External market conditions will not be more favorable in the second half of the year, either. It is hardly possible to expect any impulses from outside. In these circumstances, the fulfillment of the national economic plan and especially the implementation of aims concerning a balance can only be expected if we base this on our own increased efforts. This necessitates determined central management, enterprise management in a businesslike spirit, and well organized and disciplined work.

The great responsibility of party organizations plays an important role in the successful achievements of the 1985 annual plan. The tasks of these organisations are, according to the resolution of the 13th congress of the party: "to assist and supervise local implementation of the aims of the economic policy, and to mobilize the workers; to initiate and support an increase in effectiveness, to strengthen working discipline and efforts aimed at increasing production, and to see that state, economic and social bodies work in a coordinated manner serving the aims of the economic policy."

MAROTHY ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

LD070019 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] The 145th General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences started today. Our reporters are Ilona Szatmari and Karoly Eke.

[Begin Szatmari recording] The General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was greeted on behalf of the party's Central Committee and the government by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[Marothy] It is my honorable task to convey the greetings and good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to members and officers of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and to all participants of the General Assembly. I am conveying Comrade Janos Kadar's greetings, good wishes and esteem for our science academy.

[Szatmari] In his speech, Laszlo Marothy emphasized the future of scientific life and research in his speech.

[Marothy] In order for us to be able to follow scientific development occurring throughout the world, to understand new achievements of the human mind and to modernize our education system, we must also have scientific workshops of a high standard. In order for us to be able to recognize in time the development directions most suited to our means and so that the possibilities of judgement should not be left out of concepts of the future, we must be present at the birth of new ideas. Internationally recognized scientists and scientific schools are required if we are to participate as equals in the international exchange of scientific knowledge and if we are to join in the work of the laboratories in the vanguard of research around the world. We are not poor in this area, but we have not done everything to reap full profit from our possibilities to the benefit of the country and that of science.

This forum was told a year ago that the government would channel 200 million forints into basic research and that funding could be obtained from this source by tender. We believe we could go further on this road. We understand that this sum would be raised year by year, while evaluating the results obtained in the process and a significant portion of basic research could thus be centrally funded.

The creation of the material conditions is very important, as we are well aware, but we must be willing to tolerate and even to support in the scientific domain the practice that resources should be concentrated in material, research work force and other aspects, on the work of a few well-selected topics and plans. Let me add, however, at this forum, that money is indispensable but by itself it is not enough to achieve the desired change. It is of determining significance what the scientific atmosphere is like at the research institutes, how strict the demands are, how objectively applications are judged and whether it matters how close someone is sitting to the fire.

The general assembly is also electing its new members. We wish the new people to carry on with the best traditions of the academy and that they will be worthy representatives of Hungarian science at home and abroad. We sincerely hope that the new officers will further strengthen the good reputation of Hungarian science, will facilitate the comprehensive scientific foundation of our socioeconomic development and will advance our common causes of serving our people and building a socialist society. [end recording]

In addition to the General Assembly of the academy, the sessions of the scientific departments have already begun this afternoon and they will continue during the week. The academy itself will elect at closed session on Thursday and Friday the new full and corresponding members and its officers.

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR MOSCOW, PRAGUE FESTIVITIES

Gaspar En Route to Moscow

LD070722 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Hungarian party and state delegation, which is taking part in the festivities of the 40th anniversary of victory, is en route to Moscow. The head of the delegation is Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Presidential Council. Lajos Czirinegy, deputy premier; Imre Klenovics, first secretary of the Somogy County MSZMP Committee; and Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow; are also in the delegation.

Military Group to Moscow

LD071117 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- A Hungarian military delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defence, left for Moscow on Tuesday to attend celebrations on the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism on the invitation of Soviet Marshal Sergey Sokolov, minister of defence.

Ovari Leaves for Prague

LD072049 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) - Headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, a Hungarian party and government delegation left for Prague on Tuesday to attend ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The delegation includes Frigyes Berecz, member of the HSWP CC and general manager of the BHG telecommunications factory, and Bela Kovacs, ambassador of Hungary to Czechoslovakia, who joins the delegation in Prague.

URBAN ON U.S. EXPELLEES, CHURCH, MAY DAY PROTESTS

U.S., Church Ties Discussed

LD071903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] During today's press conference, because of the Western correspondents, the most attention was paid to the details of the part played by American diplomats in an illegal demonstration in Krakow. But before the questioning began, the press spokesman himself spoke about this matter.

[Urban] "The ASSOCIATED PRESS has quoted a statement by the State Department, and I quote, 'we would like to voice our profound dissatisfaction,' the State Department said, 'not just because of the unjustified expulsion of our diplomats but because of the blatant fabrication by the Polish Government of a version intended to justify the expulsion of the diplomats.'

REUTER, for its part, expressed the opinion that the Polish authorities were spoiling for a fight with the United States. I would like to refute this opinion that the Polish authorities are looking for a fight with the United States. Quite the contrary: we would like to see an improvement in relations with the United States. Representatives of the Polish Government have stressed this on many occasions, and this is the truth. Nevertheless, events continue to hinder an improvement in relations and are inflaming them, not through our fault but through the fault of the American side.

"On 1 May, at about 1600 hours, in Krakow, in Nowa Huta, an illegal demonstration formed. At 1610 the 15-man head of the demonstration was isolated. They were raising anti-state cries and carrying banners with hostile contents and distributing leaflets. The militia placed a group of about 15 people in vehicles, without asking to see the identity cards of those who had been detained. In a word, the American explanations are untrue when they declare that on that occasion the employees of the American Embassy, the Consulate, showed their proofs of identity to the militia. This group of a dozen or so people was taken to the district office of internal affairs for Nowa Huta, and it was there that the American diplomats showed proofs of their identity. This applies to William Harwood and David Hopper. As early as 1630 hours, i.e. basically immediately, they were released and left the district office of internal affairs without voicing any reservations about the manner in which they had been treated. Let me add that if the authorities of the forces of order had known that this group included two American diplomats one can be quite certain they would have been filmed and photographed so that I would be able to show you, gentlemen, pictures of their participation."

The press spokesman then spoke of church-state relations.

[Urban] "Nothing has occurred in these relations that might be worth my commenting on. However, speculation continues in the Western press regarding a fundamental deterioration in church-state relations. These speculations are groundless or are based on matters incidental in nature. The obstinate statements in the Western mass media that a propaganda campaign is being waged against the Church are downright mendacious. I stress that there is no attack on the Church. We simply respond to attacks or to the politically aggressive actions of certain representatives of the clergy. These are always simply responses and in defense -- they are not attacks. I deplore the fact that almost all the attempts to stir up unrest in the streets on 1 May, and all the attempts to incite street unrest on 3 May, had their beginning in the vicinity of churches or next to churches. Certain hostile demonstrations grew out of an atmosphere created during a church service, during political sermons."

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After quoting some excerpts from several antigovernment sermons, the press spokesman explained why Bronislaw Geremek had been dismissed from the Polish Academy of Sciences. [PAN]. He stated, among other things:

"[Words indistinct] carried an article by (?Bruckman) who writes: 'There is not one specialist periodical in Europe or America which has not published his studies, not one university or center of learning which is ignorant of his works. He is one of the great contemporary medievalists.' For Christ's sake, let's not delude ourselves here. I apologize for so impolitic a statement, but after all, this is a patent elevation of the status of an academic for clearly political reasons. In the opinion of the West at the moment, one can only become a great Polish scholar, a genius, and so on if one engages in activity contrary to the government of one's own country, while no other academic achievements apart from this struggle are necessary. The main reason for the resignation from PAN of decent Bronislaw Geremek was a political speech he delivered at the University of Gdansk. Thus, the decision is aimed at preventing his exploiting his status as an employee of a state center of learning for engaging in political activity which is flagrantly opposed to the policies of our state and its best interests."

Denies Hostility Toward Church

LD071451 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 7 -- [Government Spokesman Jerzy] Urban said that it is a fact that these forces in Poland that want to destabilize the domestic situation take advantage of the U.S. open support and are financed by Western sources. The organizing of any unrest in Poland is based on the Free Europe and Voice of America radio stations. If one adds to this direct joining of the ranks of demonstrations by U.S. diplomats and citizens, as this took place recently, a coherent entirety emerges: The U.S. does not give up a policy of interfering in Poland's internal affairs and stirring up destabilizing phenomena.

Discussing next some commentaries by the Western press on the state-church relations in Poland, Urban stressed that the allegations that a propaganda campaign against the church is taking place in Poland are mendacious. He stressed that there is only a defense and some answering statements by the clerics, but not an attack. Untrue are also suggestions encountered in the West that Pope John Paul II is under attack. Only texts of an informative nature appear, presenting the pope's views on some questions. Urban also stressed that unfortunately almost all attempts to disturb the public order May 1 and 3 started near churches and sometimes stemmed from the contents of the sermons.

May Day Arrests Detailed

AU071423 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 07 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 [AFP] -- Almost 600 pro-Solidarity demonstrators were arrested during three days of demonstrations which began in Poland on May Day, and so far 41 of them have been jailed for terms of up to three months. The figures were given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, who said the police courts which passed the sentences were still sitting.

Those jailed for three months included two of the movement's leading figures, Jacek Kuron, founder of the Social-Self Defence Committee (KDR), and Seweryn Jaworski, former Solidarity leader at the Warsaw steelworks.

The sentences bring the number of political prisoners in Poland to 200, according to independent estimates here.

Mr. Urban said the arrests were made in demonstrations in 13 cities and towns across Poland. He added that 61 police were injured in clashes when they broke up a demonstration outside the former headquarters of the banned trade union at Gdansk Wednesday. He gave details of demonstrators injured.

He said four U.S. Citizens -- two tourists and two students -- who were arrested during a protest on Friday were expelled Sunday.

The U.S. Embassy in Warsaw said it had not been advised of the expulsions and added that the Americans had left on the day they had planned.

Warsaw expelled two U.S. diplomats Thursday after claiming they took part in a May Day demonstration at Nowa Huta near Krakow, and Washington ordered out four Polish diplomats Friday in retaliation.

FOUR U.S. VISITORS EXPELLED FOR PROTEST ACTS

LD071801 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A PAP journalist has been told that explanatory proceedings have ended at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the case of four American citizens who were detained on 3 May in Krakow. They were in a group of people who were disturbing public order.

(Brian Heal), 30, and (Charles Warren von Weiss), 21, students of Edinburgh University, came to Poland on 27 April and received 9-day entry visas as members of their university basketball team, which was to play against the team of Lublin Catholic University and the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin. The two of them left their colleagues and on 3 May went to Krakow. At about 2100 that some day they were detained when participating in an illegal demonstration on Krakow Square.

The American basketball players had joined a group of people who, having left a church, formed a marching column carrying banners of hostile anti-Polish slogans and shouting insults at the authorities; and it happens that these were not the only Americans who took part in disturbances of public order.

At the same time, in the neighborhood of the square, the forces of order intervened against a several dozen strong group of demonstrators behaving like the above-mentioned group and who also attacked militiamen by throwing stones. This time, among those detained there were two other U.S. citizens: (Michael Benjamin Lake), 28-year-old employee of an Ohio hospital, and 29-year-old (Fredirica Manetti), student of Cincinnati University. Both arrived in Poland a day earlier on tourist visas valid for 2 days. They were staying at the Krakow Holiday Inn hotel.

The U.S. citizens, together with other detained demonstrators were taken to the voivodship internal affairs ministry office. They attempted to explain then that they had accidentally found themselves among the participants of the street excesses. It transpired that the Americans had with them high-quality photographic and film making equipment. Having established the circumstances which caused the detention of the above-mentioned U.S. citizens, all of them have been issued with administrative visas [as heard] and have already left Poland.

JARUZELSKI ATTACKS HISTORICAL GERMAN IMPERIALISM

LD071737 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1413 GMT 7 May 85

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at patriotic rally in Wroclaw People's Hall to mark 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism -- live]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, veterans and pioneers, residents of Wroclaw, the Teutonic onslaught has turned into ashes -- 40 years ago the criminal existence of the Third Reich came to an end. Historical justice was thus fulfilled. The territories robbed from us were returned: Warmia, Powisle, Zlotow and Lobusz; the areas of Mazury and Silesia, which were taken away in the plebiscite's crooked games; and Gdansk, our city, returned; the Baltic from the Wisla Spit to the mouth of the Odra began to serve the Polish Republic again. The Eastern and Western Prussias, those belonging to the elite and to the princes, disappeared forever, and the will of many Polish generations became a reality. Drang nach Osten has been pushed beyond the Elbe. In the thousand-year history of our state this was an unprecedented success which can only be compared to the Grunwald Battle but which was also multiplied, however, by the wisdom which was lacking in Poland at the start of the 15th century, by the wise use and strengthening of the fruits of victory. The violent current swept through Europe for centuries in various directions, sweeping away countries and borders, and joining and breaking up nations. There were few examples, however, where this current returned to the ancient riverbed marked out by history.

We Poles managed to achieve this, but our return was not a kind gift of fate; it grew from the most profound -- in the modern history of nations -- transformation in the class character of the state. It was the logical result of the fact that we stood on the revolutionary and progressive side of the historic transformation. We did not come here for something which did not belong to us. The Polish character of these lands was certified by the Piast Eagles on the town halls, Polish names on gravestones, names of villages and historical documents.

Nearly 1.5 million of the original inhabitants faithfully preserved here the native tongue, culture, and customs. They saw the unification with the fatherland. The years when overzealous stupidity was followed by human injustice have passed. The turbulence of history broke many branches off from the Polish tree. The Prussian evictions, the Bismarckian Kulturkampf, the persecutions of Hakata [anti-Polish Prussian organization], the brutal Hitlerite terror -- these things Germanized some of the rightful and ancient residents of those lands.

But the roots of the age-old tree have remained. Today I turn with respect and cordial greetings to the participants in the determined struggle for the Polish character of the land. You are in your own home, among your children and grandchildren, who were lucky to be born in independent Poland. [applause]

Esteemed assembly, German imperialism throughout its history has always inflicted extensive wrongs on us. It was and will remain an implacable enemy of Poland; its grim inheritance and badly tainted German name casts a deep shadow on our two nations. However, we have been always guided by the Marxist, class point of view. We do not maintain that Germany is a synonym of evil; this hard working, talented nation has contributed firm and universal values to European science and culture, has produced great thinkers, scientists, composers and poets, and was the cradle of the working movement. The stance of German Communists deserves utmost respect; along with the anti-fascists, they were the first victims of Hitlerite tyranny, they were the first victims of Hitlerite tyranny, they were the first to fill concentration camps.

Only from clear sources can one derive an impulse for real reconciliation and honest friendship. We desire both. Such are our relations with the GDR, the first German state in history which eradicated the curse of the past, disastrous policy of expansionism; the first German state which has also recognized without reservation the Potsdam decisions, including our western frontier, demonstrated by the signing of the Zgorzelec Treaty nearly 35 years ago.

Years of friendly coexistence and close cooperation have consolidated mutual understanding and strengthened our bonds. Particularly valuable now are very frequent mass contacts between the youth of the two countries. This is a good and promising model of cooperation for today and tomorrow.

History has taught us to listen carefully. Because of that we notice not only spokesmen of revenge from West of the Elbe, not only revisionism and militarism. We appreciate the stand of all those who, remembering the lessons of World War II, acknowledge the irreversibility of the existing realities. On this platform, but only on this platform, we are ready for a dialogue. We have proved this many times. We shall not forget about the past. About the future -- it is time to talk about it together.

Comrades and citizens! The Hitlerite death machine was still working at full speed when the Polish Workers' Party and the Union of Polish Patriots were designing a program of deep social changes, of a great national renewal. It was not in Washington or London, but in Moscow and the occupied Warsaw that it was getting its real shape and obtaining specific guarantees. In the past there was no shortage of enlightened people in various political camps who were putting forward claims about the so-called western frontier lands. They saw historical and economic necessities for Poland's return to west of the Warta. Even during the Hitlerite occupation research in this sphere was being carried out and valuable documents gathered. But similar helplessness accompanied that inseparably. Our party and the revolutionary left found in themselves enough wisdom and strength to break the sequence of national disasters, disputes with Slavic neighbours, and Poland's being pushed from the West to the East. The historical breakthrough in relations with the socialist powers ensured conditions for implementing a vision about which generations were dreaming, because only People's Poland could base herself on the Odra and Nysa and regain the wind from the sea. This is the elementary truth. There is no other truth about our return here.

It was then that the Polish soldier recorded one of the most glorious pages in the history of national arms. He spilled his blood generously, won the Pomeranian Wall, Kolobrzeg and Gdansk, and took the Odra and Nysa Luzyska. He also reerected border posts which had been uprooted centuries ago. The main burden of the war was carried by the Soviet Army. On lands liberated by the Soviet Army, from the hands of the Soviet commanders, Polish district officers, mayors and voivodas regained authority. Here rest the remains of nearly 200,000 Red Army soldiers; they fell in the struggle against the enemy of all nations of Europe, but in our eyes they gave their life for the Polish cause, for our historical right to return.

The USSR was the only one among the participants in the war coalition that supported Poland in the international arena. Only the Polish delegation, at the motion of the Soviet side, was included at the conference of the big three in Potsdam, where the fate and frontiers of postwar Europe were decided.

We had the chance to successfully defend our reasons by arriving with three priceless trump cards. The first was the support of the USSR, supported by the Polish-Soviet Treaty which was concluded 3 months before; no other Polish group had such support, and could not have.

Our second trump card was the struggle and blood of the Polish people's soldier.

He stood armed on the new frontier; he had behind him the moral mandate of our nation's struggle and its share in the victory over fascism. Poland did not have to explain collaborating regimes -- Petain, Quisling or volunteer legions of the SS. Our card was laid out for all to see; not a single victor could doubt on which side Poland stood in the war.

The third trump card was established facts: rapidly growing Polish presence, resourcefulness, and determination in restoring Poland's lands to life. Grain from the first Polish planting was ready for harvest, towns began life again, factories were set in motion.

In Potsdam we were not, as in Versailles, a petitioner awaiting mercy. Ideological bonds and class alliance were accompanied by the community of state interests of People's Poland and the USSR.

The USSR needed then, and needs today, strong, secure and friendly Poland, hence, it supported and continues to support consistently our rights to the western and northern territories. The USSR in numerous occasions stated that this is also in the vital interest of the Soviet people. For its part, Poland needed and still needs the friendship of its powerful neighbor. Its position in the contemporary world, which constitutes the basic guarantee of our presence in these lands, is the most vital interest of our nation.

How different was the attitude of Western powers then, when once again they tried to reduce Poland to a pawn in their global games. The war's ruins had not yet cooled down before bankers, generals, and Western politicians began to show concern that Poles had done too well, that they would weaken too much the favorite of world imperialism, militarily-reliable German machinery.

This is being confirmed by the present day. The Bitburg wreath of disgrace is the American forgiveness, and at the same time it is a pass, an encouragement for the forces of reaction and revanchism; it is a dangerous example of combining the imperial objectives of Washington with great-German aspirations in Bonn. It is a political lesson for every Pole, a call for vigilance, an alarm signal.

In the same Wroclaw Hall where 50 years ago a Hitlerite mob roared, we ask pseudo-patriots, cosmopolitans, and blinded and dogged enemies of socialism: Who helped the Polish nation survive? Whose struggle allows you to walk in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Opole without the letter "P" on your breast? Who made it possible for you not to have to uncover your heads and make room on the pavement for the representatives of the master race?

Who was it who hung up the first red-and-white flags among the ruins in these territories? Who was it who nailed up the first Polish street-names and road-signs? One can see today, with redoubled clarity, that anti-Sovietism, the antisocialist obsession, leads inevitably to action detrimental to Poland, which is the only Poland that exists and will truly exist. [applause]

Esteemed gathering: From the Bug to the Odra, Poland is one, uniform and indivisible. The western and northern territories constitute an organic part of the Republic. There is, I daresay, not one young citizen now who could point to where the prewar frontier ran through the country. There is no longer anyone who knows the mutilated, Germanized names. It has been our lot finally to consummate the lengthy process of populating these territories. For decades there had been a phenomenon here termed "Ostflucht" by the Germans themselves: flight from the East. During the war a second wave washed out the German presence still further. Some left here fearing responsibility; others, under orders from the gauleiters, left even before the first Polish and Russian soldiers had appeared. In May 1945 only every third member of the community that had once inhabited this region was still living in the territories recovered by Poland.

In accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, a resettlement of the rest of the German population took place. We fulfilled all international pledges and more regarding repatriating and joining families separated by the war. Thus the problem of a German minority in Poland ceased to exist. This chapter was closed forever! [applause] We are not directed by a desire for revenge. We understand today, as we understood then, that the need to leave their family home was for many Germans a difficult experience. Sometimes this was accompanied by understandable human suffering. However, one has the right to equate this with the unprecedented genocide of our nation. It was not our nation which started the war. It was in Polish streets that the public executions took place, it was the Poles who were brutally expelled from the Warta Land, Pomorze and Lodz, with one small bundle in hand. We were the ones who were threatened with extermination. He who diminishes this crime and cynically manipulates history cannot look for anything in Poland and among Poles. [applause]

Esteemed participants of the meeting, we did not arrive here for the first time with weapons in hand. Before we possessed this land Polish sweat had been pouring into it for centuries. The Poles built German factories, built roads and bridges -- the Polish slaves, deported for forced labor, exploited as if in the middle ages, deprived of elementary human rights. We inherited the Piast inheritance in a dreadful condition. Practically all bigger cities were in ruins, Glogow was destroyed almost fully; Kolobrzeg, about 80 percent; Wroclaw, Szczecin, and Legnica, by 65 percent; Gdansk, 55 percent; Olsztyn, 50 percent. Three-quarters of the industrial plant and two-thirds of the railway lines were impossible to use. The Nazis flooded the Zulway agricultural land, there was a shortage of everything: machinery and engines, milk and bread, light and fuel. Work of superhuman proportions was waiting the Poles who were arriving here.

There are older and younger people among you here in this auditorium. There are those whose birth certificates were written in a foreign language, along with those for whom the Polish national emblem on a birth certificate from Pila, Mragowo, or Zagan appears natural and self-evident. They all, however, whether from their own experience or as passed on in their homes, know by heart the saga of the Polish pioneers, our shared national birth certificate. For our nation the act of populating and cultivating these territories became a matter of honor, a matter of life and death.

The people's authorities gave top priority to this task. Wladyslaw Gomulka, then general secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party [PWP], stood at the head of a ministry set up especially for that purpose. The party assumed the main obligation. At its instigation, in April 1945 the Central Committee for Migration was set up. Operation groups were organized. They set out for the western and northern territories to set up administration and industry, education and culture. The resourcefulness and selflessness of the delegates of the people's power, of the employees of the state office for repatriation, brought about the efficient settlement of millions of persons. In May 1945 the Central Committee of the PPR directed about 25,000 party members here. Members of the Polish Socialist Party, the Peasants' Party, and the Democratic Party acted in concert with them.

It was not the (?PSL-men) [members of PSL, the prewar Polish Peasants' Party], those who played a waiting game, the lords of looting, who built Poland here. It was built up by those who raised Pafawag from the ruins for a crumb of black bread, by those who plowed the first ridges in the mined fields. The colonists traveled towards the West; millions of the repatriated came, those from beyond the Bug; those from the Kielce regions, Kurpie and Podhale; those from the Oka and the Urals; but also those from the West, from the north of France, and from Italy and Scotland.

The first to arrive were soldiers of the 1st and 2d armies. How often, at the price of their own lives, did the sappers clear unexploded shells and mines from millions of hectares of land and thousands of kilometers of roads, railway lines, bridges and settlements. Signs saying "no mines" and "min nyet" ["no mines" in Russian] were the key element of the countryside then. This magnificently organized fruitful toil is the still living but not well enough known part of our history. One of the weeklies announced recently a competition for documentary photographs of those unusual years. Among those photographs we saw the faces of the unknown, nameless heroes, the forerunners of the Polish nation. It was they, often hungry and in poverty, with red-and-white arm-bands on a worn overcoat, often in shoes with holes in them, who dug the foundations in the soil on which the socialist Polish Republic built its permanence and might. Paying homage to the memorable deed of the pioneers of those lands -- hard-working, honest and selfless people -- let us remember that on the Odra and Nysa the folk proverb came true: It is agreement which builds. There were so many different social groups, dialects, customs, beliefs, and faiths. A great deed of work has been done, here now we are among ourselves, this integrated and fine amalgam. What for other nations took centuries and still goes on, in Poland happened during the life of one generation.

This Polish success consisted of a special participation between toughened workers' activists, communists and socialist, peasant activists and democrats, and patriotic priests who in spite of the anti-Polish obstinacy of Pope Pius XII conducted here their pastoral and patriotic activity. There was the participation of millions of nonparty people -- who in those days did not ask if People's Poland was good or bad but worked for it instead with all their might simply because it was Poland. [applause]

In the daily work of the nation the concept of the oldest national front was born and tested here. Let the memory of those years shine with a new light of accord, joint action which is so urgently needed for Poland today. Residents of Wroclaw, residents of all regained territories, we did not waste our historic chance. A universal revolutionary progress in society and civilization occurred in People's Poland.

The pace of economic development in the western and northern territories was particularly high. The destroyed economic infrastructure was rebuilt. There was much copper in the earth which was brought to world markets only by Polish engineers, prospectors, and minters. What was needed was our technical know-how and work to get the lignite of Turaszow onto the world fuel market. Modern industry developed here practically from nothing.

Computers and high power generators are produced here today. There are seagoing ships and radio-technical equipment. There is industrial chemistry and precision manufacturing. For many years these regions have been leaders in agricultural production. They make outstanding contributions to Poland's food production. Dynamic centers of science, arts and culture have been created. There has been a development of immunology, low-temperature physics, data processing, and microbiology. The Polish speciality -- mathematics -- found a favorable climate. Local humanities have made national achievements; the theater, film, visual arts and literature have flourished. In Elblag, Gdansk, Gorzow, Jelenia Gora, Koszalin, Legnica, Olsztyn, Opole, Pila, Slupsk, Szczecin, Walbrzych and Zielona Gora Voivodships today live over 11 million Poles -- nearly one-third of the nation, and another generation born on these territories is growing up.

These great transformations are reflected in your city as in a magnifying glass. Wroclaw has become one of the most dynamic industrial and cultural centers. This beautiful city on the Odra is one of the four largest cities in Poland today, the real center of south-western Poland. I congratulate you sincerely, dear residents of Wroclaw, on this success on the Polish road from the burned-out desert to the lively city, from hungry and cold beginnings to the ranks of one of our national metropolitan cities. I greet all the inhabitants of the northern and western territories.

In the name of the party and state leadership, I express the greatest respect for the hard-working and merited people who in this land created a permanent achievement for the nation. [applause]

Comrades and citizens, a dozen or so days ago a meeting was held in Warsaw of the leaderships of the states and parties of the Warsaw Pact members. We have signed a historical document on its extension, because there can be no lasting peace if the military equilibrium dips dangerously; European history teaches us this. It is not our part of the world that is trying to upset the balance. The Warsaw Pact is the fundamental allied guarantee for the frontiers and secure existence of our socialist state. This is not 1937, and even more so not 1939; this is not weak Poland, alone, condemned only to the bravery of its infantry and cavalry.

Together with us, with the Polish Army, stands, with all its might, the Soviet ally, the socialist defense community. The creation of People's Poland, the victory of socialism in Czechoslovakia, the establishment of the power of workers and peasants between the Odra and Elbe has created in the heart of central Europe a new historical quality, the bastion of three friendly and allied states. This fact in the history of the continent is irreversible and stabilizing.

The basis of peaceful order in Europe is composed of the inseparable Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, confirmed by the Helsinki Final Act. Its essence, which had been solemnly certified by all signatories, is the inviolability of postwar frontiers. Thus, we once again repeat strongly: There is no problem of frontiers, there is only the problem of peace. [applause]

On 9 May in Warsaw, our glorious battle colors will be dipped in a solemn parade. On the streets of Moscow, Polish veterans will be marching together with Soviet veterans, as they did 40 years ago. How much must have changed in our history so that a Polish soldier could march in the Soviet capital among victors in the war. On this memorable day we recall the history of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Those were the hopeful years of joint struggle, in which states with profoundly differing sociopolitical systems were able to rise above their differences and unite in the face of genocidal tyranny. May this magnificent upsurge of the nations, of suffering and sacrifice, not fall into oblivion. It is time to begin a new page, one of realism and joint responsibility, in the name of the supreme cause -- peace in Europe and the world.

Dear countrymen! The generation of veterans contributed to the winning of independent Poland and its just frontiers. It is firmly anchored in the fraternal family of the socialist peoples. This is our priceless heritage. It can be defended, consolidated, and enriched in one way only: through our all standing together firmly on the basis of reality and looking far beyond ourselves, beyond the cares and burdens of the present day. Let us appeal once again to the unforgettable first postwar years in these territories. Let us recreate their social atmosphere of selflessness, initiative, and respect for human toil. Let us draw together, as we did then, on the immense energy of the younger generation, on the patriotism of the working class, and on the selflessness of all working people.

We have been, we are, and we will be -- we reiterate this pithy call as a vow. We were here in distant ages, before alien violence drove us out; we are, by force of soldierly deeds and international law; and we will be, by force of Polish toil, the People's Army, the defensive alliance with the USSR and the socialist community. [applause]

It may be that on the 80th anniversary of Poland's return to the Odra our successors will meet in this hall.

Let them find in old papers and chronicles a permanent trace of those, who in the times that were most difficult for Poland, did not spare blood or wounds, solid work or sincere thought. May the land of Piast flourish. May socialism strengthen. Long live Poland! [applause]

USSR'S RYZHKOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATIONS

Met by Barcikowski

LD071321 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May -- A USSR party-government delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Poland on 7 May at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government to take part in the festive events connected with celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is a member of the delegation.

The Soviet guests were greeted at Warsaw Airport by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Marek Haldakowski, head of the Economic Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

Aleksandr Aksenov, USSR ambassador, was present.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD071827 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Soviet delegation head Nikolay Ryzhkov has been received by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski. Information was exchanged on problems with regard to both states' socioeconomic situation and the importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit to Warsaw for the development of mutual cooperation, and fraternal relations were emphasized. The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Veniamin Dymshits, and Aleksandr Aksenov.

ORTEGA ARRIVES; MET BY JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI

LD080817 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Warsaw: Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua, has arrived in Poland on a 1-day working visit: The guest was greeted at Okecie Airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

TURKEY'S HALEFOGLU RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

TA071654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglul has concluded his official visit to Romania. Halefoglul was received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the meeting, Halefoglul conveyed President Kenan Evren's good wishes to Ceausescu and expressed Turkey's satisfaction over the positive development of bilateral political relations. He also expressed the wish for a speedy and balanced development of Turkish-Romanian economic relations. In his statement, Ceausescu said that his country will do everything possible to further develop bilateral relations. World political developments, disarmament, the situation in the Balkans, and the development of maritime transportation between the two countries were also discussed during the meeting. Halefoglul will return to Turkey this evening.

ENVOY IN ROME CITES DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU072016 Rome ANSA in English 1956 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 7 -- Romanian Ambassador Constantin Tudor renewed his government's proposal today that East and West European nations join the Soviet-American arms limitation talks in Geneva. The ambassador in Rome urged that European members of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact take part in the talks in "an adequate form", particularly to participate in negotiations on European missiles.

He told a press conference held to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the allied victory over Nazi-fascism that [words indistinct] first time since the Second World War that "mankind is in the middle of so much tension" and "such a strong (?danger) of a new world conflict that would inevitably lead to nuclear catastrophe". He cited Bucharest's disarmament and detente proposals, ranging from the creation of a de-nuclearized zone in Europe, [word indistinct] most specifically in the Balkans, to cuts in military spending and a ban on chemical weapons.

Tudor reiterated Romania's (?opposition) to all bids to "militarize" space and said his government has asked the United Nations to draft an international treaty on cosmic space.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMEN 7 MAY

AU072041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/5/1985 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 7 a representative group of businessmen from the United States headed by George G. Gellert, president of the Atlanta Corporation from New York, who pay a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, ministers, advisers to the president of the Republic.

During the talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere they analyzed aspects of the Romanian-American relations and especially of the economic collaboration between the two countries.

During the meeting, George G. Gellert, head of the group, and other American businessmen, heartily thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview and for the hospitality extended to them in Romania. The U.S. businessmen appreciated the current stage of the American-Romanian relations of economic collaboration and especially the commercial exchanges.

They noted the important progress marked by the Romanian economy, its increased export potential which opened new possibilities for the expansion and diversification of its foreign trade. Highlighting the attention paid by the American firms to the trade with Romania the guests expressed their confidence that the American-Romanian commercial exchanges and economic cooperation would mark tangible increase in future.

Thanking for the appreciation of the Romanian economy, the Romanian head of state expressed the wish to see a more powerful development of the Romanian-American economic relations, pointing out that the high rates steadily recorded by Romania's economy created a wide and sound base for the commercial exchanges and cooperation in production between Romanian enterprises and American firms.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that Romanian was interested in concluding long-term (at least five years) agreements which should give greater stability to the economic relations, stressing the wish to develop not only the commercial exchanges but also the cooperation in production in every domain, in third markets included.

The Romanian head of state emphasized that the development of the economic links between Romania and the United States had to serve both peoples, to contribute to the general economic progress, to the settlement of the issues of underdevelopment, to the promotion of the policy of peace and peoples' independence. Nicolae Ceausescu wished the visiting American businessmen successes in their activity, best possible results in the collaboration with Romanian enterprises, with Romania.

BRIEFS

CIOBANU MEETS TU DELEGATIONS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1985 -- Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR), received on April 30 the foreign T.U. delegations come to Romania to attend the festivities arranged on May Day. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 30 Apr 85 AU]

DPRK JOURNALISTS VISIT -- A delegation of DPRK journalists led by Kang Tok-so, deputy chief editor of the NODONG SINMUN daily, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania between 19 and 30 April. The delegation was received by Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 85 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALAGASY FOREIGN MINISTER

Bemananjara Meets Djuranovic

LD071346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, this morning received Jean Bemananjara, Madagascar's foreign minister, in the Palace of the Federation and spent some time with him in cordial conversation. Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, took part.

At the meeting, Madagascar's head of diplomacy conveyed greetings from the president of the Republic, Ratsiraka, to SFRY Presidency President Djuranovic, who reciprocated with best wishes.

During the conversation the view was expressed that political relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries are good and that they are constantly developing, something which is helped by intensive exchanges of views at various levels. Stress was laid on the joint devotion to the principles of nonalignment and the proximity and identity of views on many international issues.

At the same time, the need was indicated for stepping up economic cooperation and making a concrete start on practical solutions, which can be aided in many respects by the work of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

Djuranovic and Bemananjara agreed that the present political and economic situation in the world demands even more dynamic activity by the movement of nonaligned countries, which constitutes the framework for the emancipation of countries and the preservation of their independence and progress.

The recent extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Delhi showed the heightened interest among the nonaligned countries in taking action in the present circumstances. The conviction was expressed by Yugoslavia and Madagascar that the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Luanda will provide an even greater upsurge in the activities of the entire movement, which has constantly to affirm itself as a powerful factor in the search for solutions to the economic problems hampering many developing countries.

It was stated that the nonaligned can play an important role in the further democratization of international relations as a whole. In this connection it was stressed that it is necessary to step up cooperation among the nonaligned countries themselves, proceeding from the decisions adopted at their gatherings.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD061902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The development of Yugoslav-Malagasy relations and cooperation was the central topic of discussion during the talks that began this morning between Raif Dizdarevic and Jean Bemananjara in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade.

In a very exhaustive exchange of views that proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual trust and complete frankness, the two heads of diplomacy expressed their mutual desire and willingness to deepen relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

In this connection, it was stated that additional efforts must be made to find new methods and approaches for promoting economic cooperation, which must be given concrete form in new spheres and with new projects.

During the talks, in which the associates of the two ministers also took part, views were also exchanged on the Nonaligned Movement's present situation. Both sides decided that the nonaligned countries must be involved to a greater extent to the examination and solution of international problems, and in particular the crisis spots, through direct actions by the nonaligned countries at this level.

The two ministers jointly expressed the view that the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau held in Delhi was successful and provided specific and positive results on both Namibia (for which reason this meeting was convened) and on other issues that were informally examined outside the agenda of the Coordinating Bureau's session.

This morning's meeting between Raif Dizdarevic and Jean Bemananjara also included an examination of the preparations for the September meeting of ministers of nonaligned countries in Luanda. In this part of the talks, both sides noted that the meeting in Luanda will be of exceptional significance for the entire Nonaligned Movement because it is among other things to examine the question of the time and venue for the next conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state or government.

The talks between the two heads of diplomacy will continue this afternoon and are expected to be concluded before the dinner that Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, is giving in honor of his guest from Madagascar in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade.

Further Report

LD062217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Malagasy talks, conducted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jean Bemananjara, Madagascar's foreign minister, and their associates, ended in Belgrade this evening.

The exchange of views concentrated in large measure on the present crisis areas in the world still under the powerful pressure of bloc divisions. Yugoslavia and Madagascar, together with the other nonaligned countries, are pressing in their activity for a full contribution to overcoming the present unfavorable international trends. In this connection, both sides stressed the significance of the Nonaligned Movement's activity, which opens up the possibility of overcoming the tension, mistrust and unequal development, which is the way to remove the world's crisis and war spots.

This evening's dialogue pointed to the difficulties confronting the African Continent, in the south of which a struggle is being waged to eliminate the remnants of colonialism, the policy of apartheid, and racial discrimination. Hunger and drought has also seriously affected Africa. This is a problem the solution of which the entire world community must strive to bring about.

The exchange of views also included an examination of developing countries' debts and questions of their indebtedness. The obligations being imposed today upon the developing countries are limiting the scope for their growth and for overcoming the economic difficulties. Yugoslavia and Madagascar share the fate of these countries and are pressing for a more just solution of this issue, which is not only of interest to the developing countries but also the industrially developed world.

The developed countries must free themselves from the illusion that the North-South dialogue and the construction of a new international economic order is only necessary for the developing countries.

Today's meeting and talks between the two heads of diplomacy of the friendly and nonaligned countries confirmed the proximity and identity of views on nearly all issues that were discussed.

The Malagasy guest will be received tomorrow by Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD0700039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Belgrade 6 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the dinner, which took place in a very happy atmosphere, the foreign ministers of the two friendly and nonaligned countries exchanged toasts.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic drew particular attention to the contribution Africa was making to progress, despite her own difficulties. "Africa is the continent of nonalignment and her contribution in the struggle for development and against colonialism will be written in letters of gold," he said and added that Africa was the continent of the future. In this context, Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia had not only supported Africa's struggle for independence and development, but had also found support in that struggle for its own ideals.

Dizdarevic recalled that though the two countries, Yugoslavia and Madagascar, were geographically far apart, they had close views and attitudes on numerous issues, as the present talks during Foreign Minister Bemananjara's visit had shown. He also said that cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement represented a sound basis for cooperation between Yugoslavia and Madagascar and laid stress on our country's consistent orientation toward nonalignment.

Replying to the toast, Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, first expressed pleasure at being in Belgrade, the town, as he put it, in which nonalignment was born.

Bemananjara spoke about the people's right to happiness, peace and security and stressed that no one, no wars, could take that right away. "If a mere crumb were set aside from what is spent on armament in the world, bread would be ensured for hungry people," he said.

Foreign Minister Bemananjara also stated in his toast that Madagascar always stood alongside Yugoslavia in the struggle for a better world within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

Speaking about the Nonaligned Movement, the Madagascar minister of foreign affairs also mentioned the recent extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries on Namibia that was held in Delhi, which he had himself attended, and then went on to reiterate satisfaction at the fact that the meeting had called for the settling of the problem of southern Africa. In this connection, he commented on South Africa's policy, which he described as bestial, because "this is not the question of the color of the skin, but of man." He said that it was primarily up to Africa to tackle the problem of apartheid, but that the latter, however, was also a world problem.

Ending the toast, Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, whose visit to our country is ending on 8 May, extended his congratulations to all the Yugoslav people on the 40th anniversary of liberation and victory over fascism.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA AT REIJEKA MEETING

LD032125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] Reijeka, 3 May (TANJUG) -- About 60,000 inhabitants of Istria, the Croat littoral and Gorski Kotar regions today attended a people's meeting in Reijeka which marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the liberation of Reijeka. Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, were among numerous guests invited to attend the meeting. The meeting opened with a speech by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense,

It is with pride that we remember those glorious days of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution in which the people of this region, Mamula said, led by the Communist Party and Tito, conquered the paths of freedom. Sons and daughters of the Croat littoral, Gorski Kotar, Reijeka and Istria, together with fighters and patriots from Slovenia and the entire country, were brought close together within Tito's unique formation of freedom to fight resolutely against fratricidal and against antagonism toward Italian people living and fighting in the same area.

Branko Mamula then went on to say the following: During the entire national liberation war the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia occupied a completely independent strategic position in our theater of war. Both past and present attempts to dispute this have failed. During the closing operations this position acquired some new characteristics, particularly military-political ones, when Yugoslavia succeeded in winning on the battlefield the status of an equal member of the anti-fascist coalition, despite the fact that no formal-legal agreement about it existed.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's postwar development, Mamula stressed that the moral-political unity of our nations and nationalities, the firmness and resoluteness of the party led by Tito and our Army's strength and capability were decisive factors which enabled us to consolidate the achievements of our revolution and to prevent any interference from outside, to concentrate on the development and rebuilding of the country, destroyed and devastated by the war, and to set out firmly along the paths of comprehensive material and social development.

The world in which we are living, Mamula went on, continues to be characterized by deep turmoil, crises and armed conflicts. The fact that for 40 years there has been no armed conflict on a world scale should not deceive us, since in practice wars have been waged constantly during this period. Over a million people have lost their lives in the several hundreds of postwar armed conflicts. It is a fact that last year alone about \$800 billion was spent on arms in the world, while it is estimated that this year the sum will amount to almost \$1 trillion.

The great powers and military blocs are striving to achieve supremacy not only on the global scale but regionally as well. This means that the threat to the security and independence of small countries is constantly increasing. The present situation does not guarantee a lasting peace in the world nor is it, unfortunately, realistic to expect it in near future.

We appreciate the importance of the negotiations between the superpowers on disarmament and on arms limitations; however, it is our view that universal detente, i.e. the relaxation of tension in the world on the whole, between all countries and peoples, is the only and proper solution.

Modern Europe remains a relatively stable area, but there is a possibility of hotbeds of crisis being created and fomented on the continent, particularly in its southern region, primarily because of the increasing strategic importance that the great powers and military blocs attach to this region. This, of course, affects peace in the Balkans and the security of our country above all, particularly in view of the fact that in our immediate neighborhood the buildup of armed forces and weapons is constantly increasing.

As a peace-loving country, Yugoslavia is particularly interested in having good relations with all its neighbors based on the principles of mutual respect, equal relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. In the past, our relations with neighboring Italy were burdened by various problems. However, with the Osimo agreements we succeeded in finding a solution that has already served as an example of how to develop relations between neighbors despite differing political, military-political, economic, ideological and many other allegiances and orientations. It should be particularly stressed that members of the Italian nationality living in Yugoslavia and member of the Italian nationality living in Yugoslavia and members of the Slovene national minority in Italy represent a bridge of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Such a state of relations has contributed to the fact that the border between Yugoslavia and Italy is among the most open ones and that increasingly wide economic, cultural and other kinds of cooperation exist between our countries. In this way, the Adriatic Sea is becoming a sea of true peace.

It is our desire to enjoy such relations with the rest of our neighbors and with other countries, but the reality of these relations does not depend on us alone.

Despite our desire and attempts of this nature, our external and internal enemies are trying to take advantage of any opportunity to cause us as much damage as possible in order to destabilize our country. However, we must realize that the present state of affairs in our society, our objective problems, but above all our subjective shortcomings, are grist for the mill of such attempts. The fall in the standard of living, unjustified social differences and wealth, unemployment, particularly among the young, are major problems that should be settled in a considerably faster and more efficient way. It is therefore necessary among other things, as Mamula said, to enable young people to bear their share of responsibility for the fate of society. Only in this way can we secure a revolutionary continuity of our social development.

Now, as before, our working class, working people and citizens, all of our nations and nationalities, led by the LCY, are prepared to invest the utmost efforts so that our difficulties can be overcome as early as possible and in as successful a way as possible. To achieve this, they are firmly resolute to oppose any hostile attack, be it from abroad or from inside the country. If we want to come out of the present difficulties, the economic ones in particular, and to prevent a further decline in the real standard of living, and above all if we want to reduce our country's foreign debts, unemployment, social differences and other problems in the economic sphere, we must increase the productivity of work, improve organizational aspect of our economy, improve technology and efficiency in economy, introduce much bolder rewards for particularly good work results and enhance the responsibility for decisionmaking and behavior at all levels, from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation. Our destiny, our present as well as our future, are in the hands of our people, Branko Mamula concluded.